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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Issue of 1900.

The National Republican Convention of next year will declare positively for the preservation of the gold standard. As to that matter there is no doubt in any mind.

Neither is there any expectation in any mind that the Democratic National Conven tion will make such a declaration. Not ever the opponents of the Chicago platform who are working to prevent the nomination of Mr. BRYAN have any such hope or any intention of making an effort to gratify it. All they are striving for is to prevent the repe tition of the positive 16 to 1 plank, with a view to ignoring the currency issue. At the Croker dinner there was not a speaker who dared to say one word in favor of the gold standard or even so much as to mention the word gold.

The Republican platform will raise the Issue of honest money, and it will have to be met by the Democrats. It may be evaded now as it was evaded last year in the Democratic campaign in this State, even in the canvass for the election of members of Congress, but it cannot be put aside in the national campaign of next year after it has been made positively by the Republicans. Then there cannot be any pretence of peculiarly State issues, to which it is assumed to have no pertinence. The canvass will be national, and of the national questions to be settled the preservation of the gold standard or the substitution for it of the silver standard will be foremost in the thought of every citizen.

The supporters of the Chicago platform, and consequently of the nomination of Mr. BRYAN as the logical candidate upon it, are ready to meet the issue and oppose the Republican declaration for the gold standard with the 16 to 1 theory. The Democrats who are attempting to organize against his nomination have no other plan or purpose than to evade that pivotal issue, refuse the challenge to battle, and try to cover their retreat by fighting against political windmills at a safe distance from the actual field of contest. They are as much afraid to favor the gold standard as to oppose the silver standard. They dare not say squarely where they stand as to a matter which concerns vitally the interest of every citizen. Not one of their spokesmen and not a single newspaper representative of them dares even so much as to suggest the maintenance of the gold standard by the Democratic party. They know that is an absolute im-

possibility. How can there be any doubt in any mind as to the result? The National Convention of the Republicans, o ccurring first, will have made its declaration for the gold standard when the Democratic Convention meets. The issue will have been raised squarely, and it will have to be met. The policy of evasion will no longer be possible, and the Chicago platform will have to be reaffirmed.

The Proposal to Create Small House Holders in England.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has not vet fulfilled his promise to provide relief for old-age poverty, but he has announce that a select committee shall be appointed for an investigation of the subject. Meanwhile he has introduced a bill the purpose of which is to give industrious and thrifty workingmen homes of their own.

The measure to which we refer proposes to give to the occupiers of small houses in English towns the same facilities for becoming the owners of their houses as have been given to the owners of small farms in Ireland. The purchase money, however, is to be advanced not by the imperial Government but by local authorities, who are strictly limited as to the amount applicable for the purpose. Whenever, for instance, the expenses accruing under the bill rise above the rate of a penny in the pound, the bill will cease to be operative until the expenses sink below that limit. In no case is compliance with the bill obligatory on a local community, or on any present individual owner. It is only when the actual owner of houses occupied by workingmen is willing to sell, and the local authority is willing to advance part of the purchase money, that the transaction will be author ized. The appraised value, moreover, of a house to be purchased must not exceed \$1,500, and the maximum sum to be advanced in furtherance of the purchase thereof is to be \$1,200. The remainder, that is to say, one-fifth of the whole, must befurnished by the workingman who is to become owner of the dwelling, and he will also be called upon to repay in annual installments the money advanced. If the installments are not paid regularly, or if the house is not maintained in a sound and proper condition, the local authority, which is, practically, a mortgagee, is to have power to enter and sell the premises. One objection brought against the project

is that it tends to interfere with the mobility of labor; that is to say, to constrain a workingman to remain in a given place, although his interests may call him elsewhere. This objection is met by a pro vision which enables workmen to transfer their holdings with the utmost facility All ownerships arising under the bill are to be registered by the local authority, and transfers of ownership are to be made on payment of a fee not exceeding \$2.50. Moreover, if an owner's work draws him away before he can find an individual purchaser for his dwelling, the local authority is empowered to take it at a price to be fixed by arbitration. A more serious criticism of the bill is based on the prediction that the burden of supplying the purchase money, although temporarily placed upon the local authorities, will eventually be devolved upon the imperial treasury. Whatever the cost of the scheme may prove to be, it will be just so much deducted from the local funds applicable to other uses, and, even as it is, the demands are incessant for the replenishing of local funds from the imperial exchequer. In 1885 the fraction of the imperial revenues annually alienated to local purposes was \$28,500,000; at present the amount attains the gigantic total

for the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the formidable extent to which the imperial Government has assumed burdens that used to fall upon local authorities. It is ometimes said, by way of reply, that the payer of local rates is the same person as the payer of imperial taxes. Even if that were true, it would seem wasteful to draw money from a person by a tax only to re turn it to him after much expense and delay. If, on the other hand, the payer of local rates is a different person from the payer of imperial taxes, it would seem unjust to take money from the latter and then allocate it to the former.

In spite of the opposition which it likely to encounter, not only from the Radleals but from some of the Conservatives. there is but little doubt that Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN'S bill to enable workingmen to own their dwellings will become a law in the course of the present year. It will be a highly interesting experiment that we shall then begin to witness.

In the Pacific.

The orders of Secretary Long to the Marblehead to go with the Newark to the Pacific give still further evidence of the extraordinary prominence into which those waters have risen, within the last twelve months, at least so far as our navy is conerned. The Newark is a cruiser of 4.098 ons displacement, carrying twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns and seven smaller pieces, with a complement of 34 officers and 350 men; the Marbichead displaces 2,089 tons, carries ten 5-inch and eleven smaller guns, and has a complement of 20 officers and 228 men. The collier Abarenda, displacing 4.670 tons, with a coal capacity of 3,843 tons, and carrying four 3-pounders, with a complement of 69 officers and men, goes to the Pacific from Norfolk.

Those vessels are not to join the Asiati squadron, at least at present, but are to renforce Admiral KAUTZ. The Vixen howver, formerly Mr. Widener's Josephine. which made herself famous in the fight with CERVERA's squadron, is soon to leave Norfolk for Manila, and the Yosemite goe o Guam. Taking together the commands of Admiral Dewey and Admiral KAUTZ we have a remarkable list of vessels either now in the Pacific or ordered thither. It includes the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston, Newark, Marblehead, Badger, Yosemite: the gunboats Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Helena, Princeton, Wheeling, Castine, Petrel, Monocacy; the captured vessels Callao and Manila, now in commission, together with the Leyte, Mindanao and the torpedo craft Barcelo, to which will be added the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria; the torpedo boat Rowan : the Iroquois, now at Honolulu : the Culgoa, at Manila; the supply ships Celtic and Zafiro; the distilling ship Iris; the colliers Nero, now on survey duty, Naushan, Abarenda, Brutus, Scindia; the ambulance ship Solace, and the refrigerator ship Glacier.

The transports Centennial, City of Pueblo, Cleveland, Grant, Hancock, Indiana, Lulanan, Morgan City, Newport, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Portland, Roanoke, Senator, Sheridan, Sherman, St. Paul, Tacoma, Valencia, Warren and Zealandia and the hospital ship Relief, as they belong to the army, need not be reckoned in, while the receiving ships Independence and Pensacola and the Fish Commission ship Albatross, though naval, may also be left out. But there are important vessels under repair or construction on the Pacific coast, and notable among the new ones are two battleships, the Ohio and Wisconsin, and the monitor Wyoming, all building at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco; the torpedo boats Farragut, Paul Jones, Perry and Preble at the same yards, and the Davis, Fox and Goldsborough at WOLFF & Zwicker's in Portland. Among the oldimers on the Pacific station are the Alert the Pinta, used by naval militia, the Ranger and the Hartford, this last rebuilding. The Unadilla is a steel tug for the

use of the Mare Island yard. The Pacific, then, is well stocked with our naval vessels. The armored ships and torpedo boats now building there are likely to be retained, unless some unforeseen emergency should bring them to the Atlautic. The array of vessels there makes a wonderful contrast with a year ago; but so does our national relation to the Pacific, for then Hawaii and the Philippines were not ours. Henceforth we shall have naval force enough in the Pacific for all our needs, taking into account Samoa and allowing for the growing importance of Alaska. It is certain, however, that these needs will increase. All our interests in that ocean must develop greatly. With the Nicaragua Canal open, it will be a busy

region for us.

Emigration from Japan. Japan's enlarged acquaintance with other nations, due to the remarkable growth of her foreign commerce, explains the increased outflow of population to some other parts of the world. The people are learning of the ways of living and the rates of wages in other countries, and many find in them inducement sufficient to tempt them from their crowded islands. A small part of these emigrants represent the interests of Japanese manufacturers and merchants abroad, but most of them are wage-earners, who command only five to fifteen cents a day at ordinary labor at home mills, and seek something better elsewhere.

For a number of years, therefore, there has been a small but steady emigration to the coast of Asia from Viadivostock to Singa pore, to the sugar plantations of Hawaii. to the new colonial possession of Formosa, to the towns and mines of British Columbia, to our coast towns on the Pacific, to the pearl-shell fisheries of Queensland, and to the treaty ports and capital of Korea. Hawaii, Korea, and Formosa absorb the larger part of the emigrants, who now number about 70,000. The largest colony in America is in San Francisco and its neighborhood, where

there are about 5,500 Japanese. The Japanese have been a stay-at-home people, and there is no reason to believe that emigration will become a marked endency of the population. Except in Formosa and Korea there is really no inlucement for ordinary workmen to leave Japan. Their services are not needed, and n some regions where they have gone they are not welcome. Skilled artisans are in great demand in Japan and their wages are increasing. There are not enough of them to-day to fill the places prepared for them by Japan's remarkable development in manufacturing enterprises. About 30,000 Japanese are settled in the Korean peninsula, and there is room for many others in that rich region, where the density of

framing of a budget so difficult a task and there are also great opportunities for the Japanese among the half-civilized Malayans and comparatively few Chinese of the new colony of Formosa. But outside of the Asian world, whose needs she will contribute largely to supply, and where Japan's influence is growing, there is no prospect that her emigration will become very important.

Wouldn't the Taj Mahal Be Better?

New York's professional disciples of art, in all its phases, and all lay worshippers, should rise to rebuke and suppress the absurd scheme of rebuilding, in Central Park, the old Academy of Design, now on Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The idea is one of those eccentricities that, alas! too frequently flow from Art's teeming fountain, to mar her fame and check her popularity.

Some years ago the National Academy of Design put up for themselves a building intended, of course, to be a monument to their profession and an ornament to the city. At that time, evidently, the profession of architecture in America was, in the opinion of the Academy, so undeveloped or so empty of talent, or the Academy itself was so dry of inspiration, that, instead of taking an original design they put up a feeble imitation of one of the noted buildings of Europe, the Doge's Palace with the inevitable result. Like the dewdrop which the child would take into its hand from where the night left it, the building which, overlooking the waters of Venice from its peerless architectural setting, is a veritable crown of the Renaissance, became the extreme of commonplace and incongruity when plumped down on the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. There it was a thing utterly dead and soulless. If the Fourth avenue structure had been built of east iron it could not have lacked more distinctly the expression of the great nouse in Venice.

The plan for the new Academy of Design, on Morningside Park, a vigorous and delightful symbol of the exalted state attained by architecture in America to-day, shows now art has grown in this country and how the Academy of Design has grown up

with it. Yet some brothers of New York's great art confederation would take this old discarded Fourth avenue structure, without sefulness, without beauty and without history, and place it in the Central Park, where as a most senseless intrusion upon the Park's design, sentiment and purpose it would be a sort of canonized discredit to our artistic feeling and common sense. The Committee on Landscape Architecture associated with these architects ought to admonish them that although the two professions are intertwined the latter have been misled by a too great love for bricks and stone over grass and trees.

This old building represents absolutely nothing worthy of permanent public commemoration. In that respect it doesn't differ materially from an old hat of some one of the Academy's deceased Presidents. As architecture the sooner it is razed the better it will be for New York's artistic fame. If the Architectural League will reflect a little on this subject it will in its better sense conclude that it would be equally deserving of attention if it had proposed to erect in

the Central Park a copy of the Taj Mahal. Fantastic propositions like this lower the public's estimation of the artist as an influence in municipal life, and make the progress of public art more difficult. The artists of New York as a body owe it to the public as well as to themselves to bury this ridiculous plan with despatch and finality.

Appalling Reports as to the Effect of Cycling.

About four years ago an English doctor announced in the St. James's Budget that the mental organ which enabled a bicyclist to maintain his equilibrium on the wheel to be form below the lambdoids suture, that is to say, somewhere in the cerebellum; and after that the cerebellum and other parts of wheelmen's heads and bodies were frequently discussed. Their eyes, ears, and nose received special criticism, and each formed a subject for consideration by itself. From the alleged distinct shape and tendency of the superior and inferior maxillaries of the seorcher. particularly of the inferior, arose the denomination "bicycle chin;" and the supposed elongation of his spinal column in the medullary region produced what was called the ostrich-like "bicycle neck." Then the arms, wrists, hands, back, legs, knees ankles, feet and toes came in for their share of private and professional study; and after they had all been lubricated, so to speak, by scientific investigation and treatnent, closer attention was given to the riders' reported discomforts internally

It was thought that the cyclist's heart was in danger. A few physicians averred that wheeling had caused, or at least hastened, the death of their patients, and t was a matter of common knowledge that the hearts of a great many wheelwomen became so seriously affected after they had cycled a few months that they gave up the wheel and went to housekeeping. Other riders hesitated to resume their spins even after the reassurance of a high medical authority that in cardiac affections which only involved a mild degeneration of the muse lar fibres, and "in dilated hearts either with or without compensatory hypertrophy. bieyeling might prove extremely beneficial A doubt existed among weak-hearted bikers as to whether their cardiac difficulty as sumed the form of a mild or an aggravated degeneration, and also as to whether it was with or without compensatory hypertrophy While in many cases the doubt was removed by continued riding and assiduous study of the wheel as a therapeutic agent, scientific consideration of the organ referred to was suddenly diverted by the appearance of another abnormality, thought to be of Brit. ish extraction, the "bleycle nose.

The bleyele nose was discovered in England about a year and a half ago. At that line a prominent English doctor stated that a large number of his cycling patients omplained of a sensation of obstruction n the nasal cavity, which was accompanied by considerable irritation to the nasal mucous membrane. Things began to look serious when wise medical sharps an ounced later that the trouble was caused by the unconscious inhalation of extraordinary quantities of comminuted micaceous and calcureous substances while pedalling along the highways. Shortly after the alarm was given it was noticed that wheelmen in this country, probably through fear of unconsciously inhaling comminuted micaceous and calcareous bodies, steered shy of dusty roads and took to the side walk whenever they could do so without violating the law. So far as can be learned however, the bicycle nose of the real John Bull type hasn't yet poked itself of \$67,500,000. What now renders the population is only one-fourth that of Japan; past the United States Commissioner of

Immigration. In fact, the exciting revelations of the English doctor were almost forgotten when, a few weeks ago, this para-

in the Antilles and in the garrisons of the con graph appeared in the London Globe: inent

"The 'cyclist's cough' is the latest ailment to which wheelmen are said to be specially liable. For some years, we are told, doctors have noticed that coughs are more prevalent in summer than in win ter. No doubt the exceptionally mild winters which we have enjoyed since 1894-95 reduced the recent average of lung complaints; but that dry summe ing men. weather should multiply them seemed inexplicable entil it occurred to a doctor that the majority of his patients were enthusiastic cyclists. Since, mo over, the characteristic of road traffic in dry weather dustiness, it was easy to arrive at the conclusion that the coughs were mainly due to irritation of the

lungs, caused by the inhalation of dust. Nor does the conclusion appear unreasonable to the lay mind ; for analysis of the dust of our roads has repeatedly shown that it consists in large num ber of spicules of triturated regetable matter, such as would inevitably cause irritation when imbedded in the tissues of the lungs. When, too, we bear in mind how thickly coated with dust a cyclist becomes after ten miles or so of the high road in dry weather, and how common it is to see him accrehing by with mouth wide open, like a fish out of water, we can realize the terrible amount of dirt which he mus swallow in the course of a week's hard riding. And that the inhalation of large quantities of dust may ause fatal illness is proved by the inquests which are occasionally held upon dustmen who have been

suffocated from this cause." What stronger evidence could there be hat the micaceous and calcareous granules, formerly so mischievous in the Englishman's nostrils, are now getting in their fine work within his thorax? There has been no authoritative denial that the bicycle nose is flourishing as proudly in the Queen's domain this year as it did last; and with that in view, it will be interesting to observe how the micaceous and calcareous visitors manage to cooperate with the spicules of triturated vegetation. What if they should combine efforts against a rider affected with paræsthesia and atro phy in the interessel, lumbricales and the adductor pollicis! The gravest apprehension would be felt for his recovery

It is consoling to know that at present these afflictions are all on the other side of the sea. Nevertheless their invasion cannot be guarded against too carefully by the officials at the Barge Office.

Knights of the Golden Whistle.

Certain citizens of Chicago propose to hold a public meeting in that city for the purpose of protesting against the continuance of the war in the Philippines. For the purpose, that is, of protesting against the putting down of a rebellion against the United States. For the purpose of protesting against the assertion of the rights and authority of the United States. For the purpose of advising that the United States humiliate and dishonor itself by yielding to rebels in arms instead of overcoming them.

There are not many Americans, in Chicago or anywhere else, who will consent to such a policy of cowardice and dishonor for their own country and of anarchy for the Philippines. The war begun by AGUINALDO will be ended by the United States, no matter at what cost. Ended by the undisputed establishment of American authority in the islands, and ended in no other way. American lives have not been sacrificed for the purpose of losing the rights and resigning the powers of the United States in the Philippine islands.

Sensible men would not range themselves in clearly impotent opposition to inevitable facts. Patriotic men would not seek to disgrace their country. These Chicago Knights of the Golden Whistle, or Golden Circle. belong, we suppose to the small class of persons that regards opposition to the majority as a mark of superiority.

But it seems unnecessary for these Chicago persons to hold a public meeting in order to proclaim to the world that they are philosophers of the Hee Haw school. Perhaps the public knows it already.

New York City Ordinances

At the public hearing this week on the planting in New York streets under the ontrol of the Park Department and abrogating the present city ordinance on the subject, attention was drawn to the fact that there is now in force an ordinance which prohibits, save under certain conditions, the planting of trees in this town. The ordinance, No. 202, adopted eighteen years ago, prohibits any person from planting or suffering or permitting to be planted " any tree or shoot in any street of the city of New York, save under certain restrictions, under penalty of a fine of \$15.

Under section 41 of the charter, all ordinances "in force, respectively, in the city of New York, the city of Brooklyn, or Long Island City" prior to Jan. 1, 1898, are in full force, and as a result this city is subject to some obsolete and impracticable regulations which for abatement require an appeal to the Albany Legislature.

There is not, and there never has been any comprehensive compilation of New York city ordinances. They remain now as before the adoption of the charter, in an imperfect, misleading and scattered form There are nearly 10,000 arrests by the police in a year for violation of such ordinances of the existence of which most per sons are entirely unfamiliar.

Unfamiliar they must remain, too, for here is no known method of finding out what are and what have ceased to be linances of the city of New York."

The bills which Mr. FRANK CROKER paid for his stock in the Roebling Company were the most noticeable feature of the Mazer inrestigation until there turned up in the evidence the blils which Mr. ANDREW FREED-MAN had from time to time given to Mr. RICH-ARD CROKER, not as an officer of Mr. FREED-MAN'S Bonding Company in receipt of a salary. nor as a stockholder entitled to dividends, but as a man possessed of "friends." Probably some Freedman bills became Roebling bills.

Mr. C. H. PEMBERTON of Philadelphia ends this patriotic wish to the Springfield Republican:

"For my part, I pray that the thunderbolt which of crime in the Pacific Ocean may fall quickly."

The thunderbolt falls every day, not from eaven but from the Springfield Rep If the career of crime is not checked thereby must be remembered that the country has been busy with the spring ploughing, baseball, oupon-cutting and so on, and has had no time o collect thunderbolts. Mr. PEMBERTON can get them, hot, cold or medium, by applying to ien. Sambo Bowles.

Well, the agony in Pennsylvania is over, and the Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY has been acquitted by a jury of his peers, after a trial from which no evidence offered by the secution was excluded. It is no wonder that, after this, Governor STONE of Pennsylvania named Mr. Quay for the seat in the inited States Senate which the Legislature had failed to fill.

A striking proof of the military strength of the country is that the President finds no need yet of the 35,000 volunteers that Congress authorized him to call out. The rebellion in the Philippines is not a trivial affair, but the | Manhattan Company of this city.

Government expects to be able to handle it with the regulars alone, and has 30,000 of these vailable, while yet retaining enough for duty

But both the regulars and the 35,000 volunteers that can be called out any moment to reinforce them are only the beginning of our military resources. The latest round-up of the militia showed a regularly organized force of 101,536 and a total of 8,999,825 arms-bear-

Col. BRYAN is to be the leading man at a Democratic dinner which is to be eaten against trusts in St. Louis. It is curious how much knife-and-fork work it takes to put up silver and to put down trusts. Col. BRYAN has under taken a dangerous campaign, but his confi-dence in his inwards seems to be unbounded.

MILER'S PLAN FOR VINDICATION.

What He Proposes to Do if the Court of Inquiry Renders an Adverse Verdict. WASHINGTON, April 21.-It is now thought likely that the report of the Army Court of Inquiry that has been investigating Gen. Miles's charges regarding the food supply of the army in the war with Spain will be submitted to the Provident not later than Tuesday of next week. Gen. Miles has already anticipated an adverse erdict and has outlined a plan of action, being determined to continue his fight for vindication. Gen. Miles has been in consultation with his friends on this subject for some time and has practically decided to have resource, if necessary, to an investigation by Congress. first, however, making a demand for a prompt court-martial of the members of the Court of Inquiry. Those with whom Gen. Miles has consulted are as a rule, critics of the Administration, and it is understood that Senator Forsker will lead the fight in Congress in behalf of Gen. Miles, and that he will have the support of that class of Republicans who have for some time talked of making the General a

Presidential candidate. It is a part of Gen. Miles's plan to file charges with the President against the members of the Court of Inquiry as soon as the report is made public. In which it will be contended that there was not a full, fair and impartial investigation. He will declare that at least one member of the court was prejudiced against him and that the court was prejudiced against him and that this member was largely instrumental in having him deteated for the Lieutenant-Generalcy by his statements before the Military Committee that reported adversely against the measure, and that this same member prepared the adverse report of the committee. It will be contended generally that the members of the court violated their oaths to well and truly inquire into the matter and to render a decision according to the evidence. On this point Gen. Miles will insist that the evidence, according to his understanding, does show that refrigerated beef supplied the army was chemically treated.

treated.

Should the President refuse to order a courtmartial for the members of the court, then
Gen. Miles's friends in Congress, assisted by
the opponents of the Administration, will demand an investigation by Congress, which,
Gen. Miles believes, will clearly establish his
charges against the members of the court and
render their court-martial necessary.

CONCESSION TO PORTO RICO.

The United States Constwise Shipping Laws Suspended for One Year.

WASHINGTON, April 21.-It was decided at the meeting of the Cabinet this morning to suspend the United States constwise shipping laws, so far as Porto Rico is concerned, for one different ports of the United States is restricted to American bottoms, and since Porto Rico has become a part of the United States this provision would naturally apply to the island. It vision would naturally apply to the island. It is found, however, that hurdship would be experienced by Porto Rico trade interests if it should be required that products of the island should be restricted to American bottoms while our shipping facilities are so small. Another point is made that it would be necessary, should the law be put in force, to admit Porto Rico goods into the United States free of duty, and it is not intended to do this at present.

The Army Beef Uproar.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. The army ration is prescribed by Congress. article is named, the quantity fixed, and the standand of quality provided for by inspection. No attack has been made upon the ration itself. It is well known to be the most liberal and varied furnished to any military body in the world. What has been charged is collusion between army commissaries and contractors to supply the troops with unwhelesome food. There is no proof whatever of any intentional acceptance or issue of rations that were moiled or in a doubtful condition. Such an operation is not as easy as might be supposed. Supplies are repeat dly inspected before reaching the troops. bill passed by the Legislature putting tree | And if any one imagines that the 1,200 men in a regiment quietly accept or consent to use spoiled lowance for short rations in a hard and rapid care paign, they render life a burden to delinquent com missaries, and spoiled food is regarded sean absurd ity just as it is in private life, only more so, for the efficiency and safety of an army depend upon its health. The whole beef controversy is childish as far as it implies any attempt to palm off unwhole some rations for the pecuniary benefit of contractors and of corrupted commissaries and inspectors.

Testimony concerning the quality of the canned beef varies. Gen. Shafter says he used it every day during the campaign, and would not discard it even in the tropics, where any canned fresh meat is less appetizing than in a cooler climats. Canned beef as given satisfaction in the American Navy for over thirty years. The Santiago campaign was made with a rush, and the tremendous success to which it led ould not have been achieved in any other way Undoubtedly the men in the trenches suffered from heat, deluging rains, lack of tents, proper sleeping marters and short rations. Canned beef opened in temperature of 100° in the shade is not an ideal lead nor is July the best month for using canned goods. The beef investigation will leave Gen. Miles and other inconsiderate faultfinders, as well as par tisan carpers, in an unenviable plight

The Pacific Slope Drying Up! From the National Geographic Magazin

The extension of explorations and observations in the region of country west of the Rocky Moun the proposition that a steadily progressive aridity is slowly replacing former more humid climaticonditions. This change is manifest in various ways-most conspicuously in the decreasing volume f water in many of the lakes and streams throughout the region, as shown by the existence of former beach lines at higher levels, and in the profound disturbances and modifications taking place in the native flora.

The phenomena which follow the advance of aridity are not limited by altitude, for, while the desert conditions at low elevations exhibit them in their st intense aspect, they are also clearly trato the highest summits, where gradually dwindling glaciers and abnormally high extensions of certain lowiand types of forest show the general trend of the climatic change.

Dr. Parkhurst to Brother Croker. Blest be the tie that binds

Our hearts in mutual love The fellowship of kindred minds Is like to that above. Before the Tiger's throne

Our comforts and our woes We share a mutual spite A mutual burden bear; And often for each other fight,

Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one,

And by each other swear. When we asunder part

It gives us inward ache: But we shall still be joined in hear Dear Brother Croker, shake!

Harper's Magazine for May contains the

fourth part of Senator Lodge's story of the Spanish

war and Mr. Richard Harding Davis's short and in teresting suggestion of the work of the war correspondents. These are the only war articles to the number. Other contributors are Mr. Howells, with his "Silver Wedding Journey," and Mr. Marriott Watson, with his "Princess Xenia;" Mr. Julian Ralph, "Keeping House in London;" Mary E. Wilkins, Frederic Remington, Henry M. Blossom, Jr. and Ellen Glasgow, who afford the short stories, and Francis Newton Thorpe, who discusses the "Civil Service and Colonization," Horace Kephart, who tells of the " Birth of the American Army." and John Kendrick Bangs, who gives the history of the

NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interesting New Publications.

Mr. W. T. Stead would never have been able to

prepare his interesting and instructive book,

The United States of Europe on the Eve of the

Parliament of Peace" (Doubleday & McClure

Company), by staying comfortably at home and guessing at the situation. The atmosphere of political opinion in Berlin and St. Petersburg, in Vienna and Constantinople, in Paris and Rome, differs from the atmosphere of political opinion in London. In Mr. Stead's preface there is a map illustrating his travels. He ran through France and Italy, through Germany and Austria, through Turkey and the vast extent of Russia. He gathered impressions in Switzerland, where every man is a soldier hardened by climbing the numerous acclivities in that compact territory. The towns at which he stopped are underlined in the map. He lingered at Belgrade and Sofia, at Sebastopol and Cannes, as well as at the great "I left London on Sept. 15 for Brussels," he says, "and visited in rapid succession Liège, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow. Sebastonol and Valta At Valta I had the honor of being twice received by the Czar at Livadia. Returning to Sebastopol. I took the steamer to Constantinople. The Orient express brought me to Sofia, the capital of the principality of Bulgaria, from whence I passed by Belgrade and Budapest to Vienna. From Vienna I went by Florence to Rome. On my way home I called at Cannes, Geneva and Berne, revisiting Paris on Nov. 26, and reaching London on Nov. 28. A rapid journey, it will be perceived, and Mr. Stead is not blinded to that fact. "It would be the maddest presumption to pretend that in a rush around Europe, begun and completed in less than three months, anything can be obtained beyond a series of general impressions. instantaneous photographs, as it were, of the ever-shifting panorama of Continental politics. But on the two points to which I especially addressed myself it is, perhaps, not too much to hope that I may at least have succeeded in oringing into clear relief the salient features of the situation. Everywhere I asked what the men of the Old World thought of the new est New World that had suddenly revealed itself beyond the seas. Everywhere also I asked what about the Peace Conference to which the world had been summoned by the Czar All sorts of impressions have been enter

ained in the Old World in regard to the New We had the distinction to be questioned and loubted and disliked in many countries of Europe. When the war with Spain broke out side of the English Channel. The Germans sneered at us in that overpowering way which is possible among a people who are made to be soldiers in spite of their inclination. The French refused to make pictures of our navy, and made pictures only of the Spanish navy, which now exists almost entirely in those pictures. The French came around to us finally and rather abruptly in consideration of the number of things we ought in the Louvre and the Bon Marché. Russia there was considerable doubt as to whether we had not come to be greater shipbuilders than Peter the Great, The Italians, notwithstanding our call for Chianti and hand organs, said that we were deficient in the nicer moralities. If Mr. Stead is to be credited, we woke all those people up. In offset to a theory there is nothing like the destruction of an army or a fleet. For an unmilitary nation, and a grubbing, mercenary nation, to do what this nation did was in the nature of a revelation. It was not particularly difficult, and the lesson was arduous to those who learned rather than to those who taught Mr. Stend says: "It is impossible not to be

impressed with the contrast between Europe

to-day and Europe a few centuries ago. Five hundred years ago it would have been practi cally impossible for me to have made the circular tour from which I have just returned " We should say so. It may be declared without fear of contradiction that nobody could have gone to St. Petersburg 500 years ago. Even in this day there is difficulty in making the journey that Mr. Stead made. In Russia and Turkey passports are still required. In the an noying matter of passports the two coun-"are much of a muchness," Mr Stead says, quoting, we imagine, that friendly but exacting traveller, Mr. Artemus Ward, who would have it that the people in Utah used east-iron soap, though they called it eastile. We are sorry to see that Mr. Stead puts himself to the trouble to split the infinitive. "We had to laboriously carry our luggage to the Zollhaus," he says. How much "We had to easier and better if he had said: stry our luggage laboriously," &c. Not only was travel more agreeable than it was 500 vears ago: it was more agreeable than it was 100 years ago. "Another potent factor in human progress is the international magon-lif, a dull, mechanic thing, inanimate, with neither heart, soul, conscience, nor reason, but, nev ertheless, it has achieved results which prophets and apostles and poets and seers have despaired of. Its fatherland is coextensive with the metal track of the continent, and every time it passes it erases, though with imperceptible touch, the frontiers which divide the nations. It is, indeed, the highest example of human ingenuity in the matter of a locomotive dwelling place. What the Atlantic steamer is to the ocean the wagon-lif is to the solid land." We wonder where this luxury of the rail came from. Only a few years ago there was no such thing in Europe. When one passed from Germany into Belgium one had to get out at the station and ask for sour in a strange language. There was nothing between stations but confinement and irk. Stead says of this luxurious coach: " the Atlantic steamer is to the ocean, the wagon-lit is to the solid, and. Its passengers no sooner cross its threshold than they be come citizens of the world in a very real sense Not even the humble snail of the hedgerow is more completely self-contained than your raveller in a wagon-lit. He has own apartment, his bedchamber, his dining room, his lavarory; the whole country is spread out before him on either side, in one endless gallery and panorama of living pictures. He can be alone or in society as be pleases. He can take his constitutional by walking down the long corridors while the train is speeding along at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour. The conductor waits upon him as a valet, the chef cooks for him, all manner of wine is provided for his delectation, he lives in a peripatetic palace as comfortably and as luxuriously as he could do in any hotel on the Continent. For him even the barrier of the dougne is, if not abolished, at least minimized, and in many cases the examination of uggage is made on the car without any necessity for carrying of packages across the barries the place of revision What can he mean when he speaks of the guard." No wonder that Mr. Stead compares the luxury of this travel with the opportunities

conductor"? It must be that he means the of travel that were afforded 100 years ago Compare for one moment," he says, "the ease with which I travelled around Europe, us-

ing the international wagon-lit wherever it was ccessible, and the difficulties with which any monarch or prince of the blood would have had to deal only 100 years ago in making the same tour. Neither in speed, in comfort, nor econmy could the greatest monarch in the world have traversed the same distance which a plain lebeian now covers without the slightest sense of strain or of physical exertion. Locomotion has really become not so much an exercise as a luxury, and, instead of regarding a journey of 1,000 miles as an enterprise entailing exertion and exposure, we have come to regard it as more or less a mode offreeuperative recrea-

After all it is no matter what William Penn says, or what is said by the Germans, whose atterance is constricted by the power of the Kaiser, Mr. Stead himself is criticised. reproach is more frequently brought against me," he says, "than that of inconsistency. It is the most familiar of the jibes which are flung at me by both friends and foes alike when they differ from me, that they never know what I am going to be at next, and that I am every-

thing by turns and nothing long. These rea proaches and sarcasms I have borne with the equanimity of one whose withers are unwrung, for I happen to be in the fortunate position of a man whose opinions have been on record from day to day and from month to month for the last twenty-five years, To all such accusations there is only one answer: Litera scripta manet. It is quite true that I have infinitely varied the method by which I have sought to attain the ultimate ideal that at the very beginning of my journal. istic career I set myself to realize. I have supported and opposed in turn almost every leading statesman, and I have from time to time thrown whatever influence I had, now on the side of imperialism, and then on the side of peace, and I have done all this, and hope to go on doing it till the end of my time. But to base the charge of inconsistency on this continual change of tactics is as absurd as it would be to accuse a mariner of not steering for his port because from day to day and from hour to hour he tacks from side to side in order the more expeditiously to reach his distant port.

The Swiss are brave and independent Wiliam Tell may be a mythical figure, but Arnold con Winkelried remains. As he sheaved the Austrian spears in his breast and uttered the ery, "Make way for liberty!" he did something which the popular imagination will not allow to die

Mr. Stead says a queer thing hereabouts He "Between Spain and Portugal the Pope divided the whole world which was discovered by the Genoese sailor who was financed by Isabella of Spain." As a matter of fact, the Pope divided more than this. He divided tha world which at that time still remained to be discovered. Magellan, who made the first vovage of circumnavigation, and who, some time fter Columbus, introduced the Philippines to Europe, was a considerable factor in the distribution of the world under the Pope's pronunciamento. But the phrase, "the Genoesa sailor who was financed by Isabella of Spain." s the queer thing. The formal and nicely written histories say that the Queen pledged her jewels for the sake of Columbus; none of them, heretofore, says that she "financed" his great discoverer.

It is curious, again, to find Mr. Stead approving of Hans Christian Andersen. His tales, Mr. Stead says, are the classics of every nursery, and his "Ugly Duckling" is one of the Birds of Paradise of the world. This we can not understand. The late Prof. Boyesen exposed the weaknesses of Hans Christian Andersen. How this author can ever come un again is something that is probably not to be

explained. Does the reader believe that America does ot make herself felt in the world? struggle that went on between the French auhorities and the United States Commissioners of the Exposition of 1900 brought forcible home to the European the great question of the future. It is a miniature reproduction on a small scale of the conflict of forces which looms ever more gigantic before the eyes of mankind.

"'Room, room, room there for the New World!' cried Mr. Commissioner-General Peck. The American must have room to spread himself and his wares at the World's Fair with which Paris will salute the new century, and the allocation of space in the Exposition grounds is far too small. The amiable French Ministers expostulate with polite shoulder shrug: What would our friends the Americans have us do? Germany and Great Britain are also imperiously clamoring for more ground space. We have already allotted the United States all we can spare. It is impossible, quite impossible.

" 'Impossible,' thunders the Commissioner General: 'don't use to me that idiot of a word! Your space is small, I admit-only 336 acres as against 750 acres at Chicago. But our needs are great. Room, make room for the growing

giant of the western world!" "What can be done? The 336 acres cannot be stretched like clastic. All the space is appropriated. If Uncle Sam were to have more room, he could only have it at some one else's expense. Ferhaps a scrap of space can be secured from a concessionnaire-here and there a bit can be squeezed from some South American republic. But if Mr. Commissionerieneral Peck and his staff were to attain the bject on which they had set their hear's, somebody's got to git."

"The Americans were quite remorseless, ruthss, relentless in their demands. Chicago, in the person of Mr. Peck, and New York, in the peron of Mr. Woodward, backed by President McKinley and the whole of the United States, were determined that, whoever got left in the seramble for space, it should not be Uncle Sam. gotiating, blarneying, bullying, buying, pushing, until the Old World felt that it was being rowded on its own ground, perhaps growded out of its own ground by the Western

Who shall say that we are to be reckoned with only at Manila and Santiago? The Germans and the French misjudged us. When the war broke out "nearly every Germannewspaper, excepting the Frankfürter Zeitung and Die Nation of Berlin, was bitterly, consistently and continuously anti-American. The attitude of the Government was serupulously correct It was absolutely neutral. But the sympathics of the nation were as unmistakably anti-Amercan. This not only found expression in the cress, it made itself disagreeably felt in the streets and in business. The American felt himself in a hostile atmosphere, and someimes it was more than an atmosphere This hostility was due to a mingled feeling of esentment, jenlousy, envy, contempt, and the ntagonism that is latent between States based on the opposing principles of liberty and anhority, of democracy and imperialism

"When the war began and every prediction of the experts was falsified, the Germans felt hat something must have suddenly gons wrong in the constitution of the universe They had all backed the wrong horse, relying upon the selections of their own infallible prophets, and they felt like losers. It did not sweeten their tempers, but they soon began to mend their manners. In a dazed kind of fashion they endeavored to find their bearings, and to regain their equilibrium in their new and unaccustomed surroundings. Their first instinct, as that of the drowning man, was o catch at something, and the flotsam and etsam of the Philippines naturally suggested itself. They hurried their warships to Manila with an eye to eventualities, but the peremptory 'Hands off !' from Uncle Sam gave them pause. Then they suddenly recollected that they had never thought of such a thing. The conclusion of peace gave them time to ull themselves together, to put on their thinking cap, and to try to size things up

"And this, so far as can be gathered, is the nchision they have come to. The German is a practical man who is determined to make the best of a bad job. So he is now discovering that the sudden revelation of the fighting enpacity of the Yankee is, perhaps, not such a had thing after all-at least, for Germany. It may, for instance, lead to embroilment with England, at the thought of which the German chuckles. He has long warmed his hands at the fire that smoulders between Russia and England. If another flame were to spring up between England and the United States-well, he

would be warmer still. "Then, again, the startling advent of the American Navy on the high seas as a first-class fighting force supplies the Kaiser with a new and irresistible argument in favor of adding more ships to the German Navy. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the dis-aster that has overwhelmed the Spanish fleet may be utilized to increase the effective force of the German Navy.

"But that is not all. The German practical politician, who aiways judges everything by his estimate of the way it will affect himself without reference to its influence on his neighbors. agerly profits by the atimulus given colonialism by the appearance of the United States as a colonial power. He smiles as he thinks how the Americans will dissover the fallacy of their fond illusions when they seriously begin to equip navies, maintain armies, and govern distant